P 41 E

App. F.-IX-4

1934. (Sany)

File No. 61-30

Serial Nos. 1-3.

Previous References
Legis 35-29 61-2
Sany 49-24 - 1/12.8-9.1a.12a
Legis 27-17 31-11 2a - 3b.

Later References
P.H 54-3 1661-8
" 25-34 - 1-3, 5-6
" 176-41 861-4.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. 3.

Part B for October 31

SUBJECT.

Rules under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation IX of 1921.

---

3) To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette
Nos. 2463 22.9.1931
Issue the rules under the Regn

dfp/

MC. 110/31.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

184

29 MAR. 1930

No. 5228(1)

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated, Bangalore, 28th March 1930.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BOOK

M E M O.

~~NOTIFICATION~~

Rules have to issue under Section 5 (d) and under Section 20 (f),(g),(h) of the Mysore Adulteration Regulation as amended by Regulation IV of 1930.

2. The GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH is requested to state if rules or notifications have been issued under the sections referred to, if so, to kindly put up a copy of the rules,etc., so issued. If the rules are not issued, necessary action may kindly be taken in the matter early and copies of the same sent to this Branch when issued.

By Order,

For Secretary to Government
Law Department.

30

c.n.

Law D, No rules have been issued so far as the amended Regn has not been read ~~Dated~~ under section, I opine amended Regn legal standards of milk, cream, butter, ghee & cheese will have to be fixed

N B.- Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Serial No.

fixed. and (g) rules have to be framed under section 20 ~~and~~ sub sections (f)(g) & (h)

2) In regard to (1) legal standards had been fixed in regard to milk etc in note no L. 2100/San 4 9-21-18 Q 11.9.1924 in regard to K.G.F area etc for cows ~~etc~~ whether the same standards maybe adopted & reissued as under the amended Regulation.

3) A draft letter calling for draft rules on both the points is sent for consideration

W/ 2/4

2/4

To The Director of Health

No Q 12191 dt 10.4.1930

Rules for draft rules under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation of IX of 1921

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 066—GPB—30,000—26-7-29

6004-27
5230-30

App. F. III—2] (3

eneral and Revenue Secretariat | File No. Sur 61 of 1930.

Serial No.

1 From the Director of Health
no. C-930-(1)-C of 12.2.1931

Submits a revised set of draft rules under the Mysore ~~Adulteration~~ Prevention of Adulteration Regn ~~and~~ incorporating revised Standards of articles.

5/ Libd. There are two points in the Director's letter:—
(1) Necessity for amending the Regn.
(2) Draft rules for the working of the ~~Amended~~ Regn.

6/ (1) The Director states that one clause under Proviso to section 5 of the ~~Mysore~~ Madras act ~~in~~ providing for the sale of adulterated food as giving due notice thereof has been omitted ~~in~~ in the Mysore Regulation & that unless it is added, it not likely that rule can be framed under section 20. (d).

7/ It is seen from the original file relating to the framing of the Regn that the last clause in relation to this, as

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 02553—50,000—GPB—8-7 30

given with D/F/W had been included in the Bill & that it was left over for ~~that~~ (pursuant on the recommendation of the select (committee) on the ~~food~~ that article which is not of the prescribed standard should be allowed to be sold.?

The ~~amendment~~ inclusion of the clause ~~after~~ in the Regulation is for orders.

(2). In regard to the rules, the Director states that the legal standards of articles have been revised that no rules have been suggested relating to ~~any stuff of food~~ "any food" in amended article 20(c), or that ~~had~~ to be done when any particular article is included.

The existing rules with the modifications suggested by the Director (which are indicated in red) are put up. The draft rules suggested under section 20(7) are new (pp. 4-6 ante)

Submitted for orders.

7/5/31

1) Please put up a typed copy of the Consolidated Rules showing the existing rules in ~~in~~ black and the new proposed ones in red — in half margin.

4/5

Submitted with typed draft: (Except the printed matter & the last paragraph, the whole matter is new. In the existing rules a statement showing the ingredients had been given against ~~against~~ remaining matter now given)

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. of 193

Serial No.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL
1 JUNE 1931
No. 8816.

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 MAY 1931

11/ A draft of the Consolidated rules incorporating those now suggested put up

Chief Secy) 29/5

12/ The revised rules proposed by the Director seem to be suitable and not too elaborate, and may be a Third Record Number. 31/5/31

13/ Put up 2/6/31

14/ Draft. 2/6

15/ Subd with a draft for notn under Sec 20 of the Regn Act 6/6/31

16/ Please bring up. Is it the consolidated rules meant in para 12? 7/6

17/ The consolidated rules are attached as proposed by the Dr. of Health. Draft note is for orders. 15/6

Chief Secy) 16/6
for perusal.

18/ (Decision) 18/6

19/ 19-6-31

20/ Issued 20/6

DEWAN'S OFFICE
2052
19. JUN. 1931

Work—Contn. Sheet

WD 02553—50,000—GPB—8-7 30

File No. San 61 of 193 0 | General and Revenue Secretariat

7959

(1) Submitted for permal.

MA.
25.6.31

To Govt say to the Compliments. Reference is invited to the Rules proposed to be issued under the Prevention of Adulteration Act – vide pages 496-498 of Part I A. We have similar rules under consideration in Govt. of Travancore (Sanitary).

Govt of M (Sanitary)
Please examine — 26/6/31

Public Health
Reg
26/6/31

The Madras draft rules also have been published for public opinion.

(1) Rules 4 about cleanliness Vessels & Rules 5 giving notice about admixture.

Madras draft rules are more elaborate & in regard to giving notice advertisements are also included but Mysore draft rules do not provide for advertisements.

In regard to Legal standards of milk, butter etc, the standards are the same in both the rules. But Madras rules do not provide for

Cream

5230/7959

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. San 61 of 1930.

Serial No.

Cream white Mysore rule not Contain tea

2) Mysore rules under dest. are more & than madras rules do not provide for them There are no other points of difference subd for orders.

dst. 2-7-31

2/7/31 (Rg) Before finally publishing the dest. rules, it may perhaps be useful to consult the Director of Health whether any changes would be required therein in the light of the rules published by the Madras Govt.

unofficially

2/7

Genl: (Rg)

Yes. Agree

Rg
4/7/31.

To O.No. 4 Dt. 6/7/31.

Forwarded with Compliments to the Director of Health.

By order
R. Devadasan
4.7.31.

No. C. 200
4th July 1931.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S No. 43 2 JULY 1931

GENERAL SECRETARY'S No. 16 JULY 1931

No. South. Sheet.

31 The Madras Rules regarding cleanliness of vessels are very elaborate. The food Regulation is in respect of adulteration and not so much of wholesomeness. There is due provision

WD 04563—G P B—50,000—8-7-30

the Municipal Regulation to deal with the latter. Rules on the Madras Model have not been suggested.

No standards have been fixed for cheese. This is not a common article of food in this country.

Under penalty for breach of rules, in the Secretariat draft, cheese has been mentioned. This should go as no standards have been fixed.

With the above remarks, I approve of the rules as drafted.

Director of Health.

RR
16/7/31

GENERAL SECRETARY
16 JULY 1931
No. 441

The word "Cheese occurring in the last paragraph of the draft rules has been scored out. If agreed: the notification already issued will now issue.

16/7
Genl: Secy)

RR
22/7/31

22/7/31

2

Re Compiler, Mysore Gazette
G. 911 of 29-7-31
The draft rules under the Mysore

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. Law 795 9V 61

Serial No.

of Administration Regn and state that the rules will supersede those issued with notification No. 660/Leg, 44-M. 26 dt 10-7-26 & that the draft rules with

Sub Bstill 1st Sept 31

JRV 30/7/31

H B

GENERAL SECRETARY. 9 SEP. 1931 No. 1919

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER [illegible] COUNCIL 12 SEPT. 1931 No. 2496

Subd- The draft rules were published in the Gazette of 6.8.31 & no objections for addition or alteration have been rcvd. A draft notn for issuing the rules finally is subd for consideration

JRV 9/9/31

Genl: Secy) 9.9.31.

For perusal before issue

T Neelakantan 12.9.

Issue 16.9.31

TYPING SECTION 16. SEP. 1931

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 08658—G.P.B.—50,000—8-7-30

1959

File No. Secy 61 of 1930

General and Revenue Secretariat.

3

Re Compilation
G. 2463 of
Issues finally Re volume Rules under
Re Draft
1. Pdt, Mysore City Mpl Council
1. Mpl Comm, Bangalore thro Presidt
1. Prst, K.G.F. Sanitary Bd
G 21,6 C 1 M-9-31.

Appendix G

SUBJECTS.....

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.....

Section Fam

File No.

Serial No.

No. G 12/91

Diary No. of letter replied to 6004

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

To

The Dy Collector

Sir,

Date of issue 10.4.30

Signed by Mr. N. D. Rao

I am directed to request you to be so good as to forward, at your earliest convenience, draft rules under Section 20 of Regn IX of 1921 for prevention of adulteration of ~~Ghee and Oil~~ Ghee and Oil before Regn as amended by Regn IV of 1930, ~~for the approval of Govt~~. I am also to enquire whether the local standards of Ghee

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

milk is fixed in contracts no. 2100/Fam 49-21-28 11.9.1928 may be adopted for the purpose of section 2 of the Regn

H.I.

Yours obedt servt

Dy Secy

over

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

J. V. KARVE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Director of Health.

W. C. SWEET, B.Sc., M.D., C.P.H.,
Rockefeller Foundation
Consultant in Health.

Telephone No. 340
Telegram: HEALTH

"GRACE VILLE", PALACE ROAD,
Bangalore (S. India), dated 12th February 193[illegible]

e930-14

Encl.

5230

FROM,

J. V. KARVE, ESQ., M.B., Ch.B. (EDIN.), D.P.H. (LOND.),
Director of Health with The Govt. of
His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sany 61-30-1

TO,

N.Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your No G. 12191/Sany. dated the 10th April 1930, calling for draft rules under Sec. 20 and 5(d) of Regulation IX of 1921, Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, as amended by Regulation IV of 1930 and enquiring also if the legal standards of milk &c., fixed in Government Notification No. L.2100/Samy. 49-21-18 dated the 11th September 1924, may be adopted, I have the honour to submit herewith the draft rules and to state that the standards have been revised and incorporated in the Rules.

I very much regret that there has been a long delay in submitting the rules. This is due partly to my having been on leave for about 5 months during last year and partly to some time having been taken in studying the Acts and Regulations of other countries on the subject.

I notice that under Sec. 5(1)(d) in our Regulation of 1921, there are only 3 clauses and a clause which reads as hereunder and which is incorporated in the Madras Act has been omitted. If Section 20 has to be fully operative this clause seems necessary.

"Where any innocuous material has been added or admixed or the article of food sold or offered for sale or hawked about is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by ..... and before the sale the vendor has clearly brought the fact to the

notice of the purchaser either by means of a label on or with the food or in such other manner as the Government may, by rule framed under Sec. 20 of the .....; prescribe, or

This is a matter which involves amendment of the present Regulation.

Again the only amendment made to Sec. 5(d) of the Regulation IX of 1921 in the amended Regulation IV of 1930, is the addition of words "or any food". This involves definition and specification of their respective standards of purity under Sec 20(e). As, I believe, it is not proposed to take action under this Section as regards articles other than milk, cream, butter, ghee and cheese, for the present, I have suggested no rules relative to "any food" If at a future date it is found necessary to include any particular article under "any food", action will be taken to notify the same fixing the standard of purity at the same time; for instance foods like tea, coffee, flour, whiskey, beer &c., will have to be considered.

Subject to the above the following draft rules are suggested

Sec. 20(a) (b) (c) Rules framed in No. G. 401-Sany. 51-21-36 dated 10th July 1928 to stand.

Sec. 20 (d) add words "distinct and clear" after "or abstraction by means of" and before "labels", in lines 4 and 5 and add also the following after the para.

"Unless the vendor of any food containing an admixture, addition or deficiency, knows of his own knowledge, that the purchaser is able to read and understand the label, he shall give the purchaser the information contained in the label by word of mouth at the time of purchase. "

Sec. 20(e) The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, butter and ghee are as follows; -

Milk: -

Cows Milk:- (1) Where a sample of Cow's milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 3 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this

this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat for the addition thereto of water.

(2) When a sample of cow's milk or any skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) When a sample of cows milk whether sold as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 0.5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Baffalo Milk: - (4) Where a sample of Baffalo milk (Not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 4.5 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat for the addition thereto of water.

(5) Where a sample of baffalo milk, whether sold as baffalo milk, or as skimmed or separated baffalo milk, contains less than 9 per cent of milk solids other than, milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(6)Where a sample of baffalo milk, whether sold as baffalo milk or as skimmed or separated baffalo milk contains less than 0.53 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N.B. - The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (6) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk when it is analysed, is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk solids other than

than milk fat in the sample before decomposition might be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

Unspecified milk: - (*) where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the baffalo and by comparison with the minimum limits given for the cow's milk in the above, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the samples is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

Maximum limit for dirt in milk: - (8) Where a sample of milk, separated or skimmed milk, deposits on standing for a period of 24 hours or less, an amount of visible sediment exceeding 5 parts per 100,000 (both milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of its containing an excessive amount of dirt.

Cream: - (9) Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary is proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Butter: - (10) When the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 20 per cent it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Ghee:- (11) Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee exceeds 1 per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Sec. 20(F) This clause shall apply only to milk for the present.

(1) No person shall add water or any dried or condensed milk or any fluid ~~reconstructed~~ reconstituted therefrom or any skimmed milk or separated milk to milk intended for sale, and no person shall, by

by himself or by any servant or agent, sell or offer for sale or hawk about any milk to which any such addition has been made.

(2) No person shall abstract any ingredient from milk, without giving due notice of the same, in an unambiguous manner, of the fact of such abstraction therefrom, as prescribed in rules under Sec. 20 (d).

(3) No person either by himself or any servant or agent, shall sell or offer for sale or hawk about as milk, any liquid in the making of which dried milk or condensed milk has been used or to which water or other diluent or adulterant has been added or from which any ingredient has been abstracted, without due notice of the same to the purchaser as prescribed in rule under Sec. 20 (d).

Sec. 20 (g) Any receptacle containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk shall be labelled with an adhesive label which shall contain the information and be of the size, indicated below. The information shall be in black type, printed or written in the centre of the label which shall be of white colour. Nothing else shall be printed or written on the label, except the name of the article. The label shall be clearly visible to the purchaser and shall measure at least 2" X 4" where only kanarese is used or at least 4" X 4" where more than one language is employed.

Sec. 20 (h) These rules apply to milk only.

(1) Any person taking a sample of milk for the purposes of this Regulation may add a preservative for the purpose of retaining the sample in a condition convenient for analytical purposes.

(2) The preservative used shall be the liquid commonly known as "formalin", which is a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyd in aqueous solution.

(3) The amount of preservative added shall be approximately in proportion of one drop of formalin for every 2 oz of the sample of milk.

(4) Each sample of milk to which formalin has been added by the person taking the sample, shall bear a notification

notification on the label to the effect that it has been "artificially preserved".

(5) For the purposes of this rule milk includes skimmed and separated milk.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Director of Health.

G. 911 d 27/7/31 C.D.

(18)

Notification.

Sav 61-30-2

Under Section 20 of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IV of 1921, as amended by Regulation, IV of 1930, the following draft rules for the working of the Regulation in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields are published for general information. These rules will be in supersession of those published in Notification No. G. 401/Sany. 49-21-36 dated the 10th July 1928. They will be taken up for consideration after one month from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette.

P.H.

By order,
Chief Secretary to Government

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication and sending ~~100~~ 30 spare copies to this office.

G. 912

Memo

Copy of the above is forwarded, with compliments, to the Director of Health in Mysore for information with reference to his letter No. C. 930-14 dated the 12th February 1931.

By order,

P.H.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Rules Under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation

1. In these rules, "Regulation" means the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921.
"Section" means Section of the above Regulation.

Section 3.—

2. The Officer to whom the local executive officer may delegate his powers shall be of the rank of a Health Officer or shall hold the Diploma of Public Health. No legal proceedings under the Regulation shall be instituted without the permission in writing of the President or the Commissioner as the case may be.

Section 20(*b*).—

3. The area within which the local executive officer of a Municipal Council shall exercise powers shall be the Municipal limits of the place.

Section 20(*c*).—

4. *Cleanliness of Vessels.*—All vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing or preparing food or containing any food intended for sale shall be cleansed with clean boiling water before and after use and shall be kept in a constant state of cleanliness. In case of food likely to be acted upon by the metal of the vessels, receptacles or utensils in which the food is manufactured, prepared or contained for purposes of sale, precautions shall be taken to prevent such metallic contamination.

Section 20(*d*).—

5. *How notice of admixture, addition or deficiency shall be given.*—If the vendor of any article intended for food knows that it is admixed with any foreign substance whatsoever or that any component part has been abstracted therefrom, he shall give due notice of such admixture or abstraction by means of labels in Kannada or in any other language likely to be read and understood by the people, affixed conspicuously on each package or receptacle containing the article

Unless the vendor of any food containing an admixture, addition or deficiency, knows of his own knowledge, that the purchaser is able to read and understand the label, he shall give the purchaser the information contained in the label by word of mouth at the time of purchase."

Section 20 (e) The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, butter and ghee are as follows:-

Milk -

Cows milk - (1) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 3 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the

the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) When a sample of cow's milk or any skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) When a sample of cow's milk whether sold as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 0.5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Buffalo milk - (4) Where a sample of Buffalo milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 4.5 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

(5) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk, contains less than 9 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

water.

(6) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk contains less than 0.5% per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N.B. - The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (6) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk when it is analysed, is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk solids other than milk fat in the sample before decomposition will be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

Unspecified milk - (7) Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the buffalo and by comparison with the minimum limits given for the cow's milk in the above, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

Maximum limit for dirt in milk - (8) Where a sample of milk, separated or skimmed milk, deposits on standing for a period of 24 hours or less, an amount of visible sediment exceed-

exceeding 5 parts per 100,000 (both milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of its containing an excessive amount of dirt.

Cream - (9) Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Butter - (10) Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 20 per cent it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Ghee - (11) Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee exceeds 1 per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

~~Under~~ Section 20 (~~1~~) - ~~This clause shall apply only to milk for the Present.~~

(1) No person shall add water or any dried or condensed milk or any fluid reconstituted therefrom or any skimmed milk or separated milk to milk intended for sale, and no person shall, by himself or by any servant or agent, sell or offer for sale or hawk

hawk about any milk to which any such addition has been made.

(2) No person shall abstract any ingredient from milk, without giving due notice of the same, in an unambiguous manner, of the fact of such abstraction therefrom, as prescribed in rules under Section 20 (d).

(3) No person either by himself or any servant or agent, shall sell or offer for sale or hawk about as milk, any liquid in the making of which dried milk or condensed milk has been used or to which water or other diluent or adulterant has been added or from which any ingredient has been abstracted, without due notice of the same to the purchaser as prescribed in rule under Section 20 (d).

Section 20 (e) Any receptacle containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk shall be labelled with an adhesive label which shall contain the information and be of the size, indicated below. The information shall be in black type, printed or written in the centre of the label, which shall be of white colour. Nothing else shall be printed or written on the label, except the name of the article. The label shall be clearly visible to the purchaser and shall measure at least 2" x ½" where only Kannada is used or at least ½" x ½" where more than one language is employed.

~~Section 20 (h) These rules apply to milk only.~~

only. under Sec^n 20 (h)

(1) Any person taking a sample of milk for the purposes of this Regulation may add a preservative for the purpose of retaining the sample in a condition convenient for analytical purposes.

(2) The preservative used shall be the liquid commonly known as " formalin ", which is a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyd in aqueous solution.

(3) The amount of preservative added shall be approximately in proportion of one drop of formalin for every 2 oz. of the sample of milk.

(4) Each sample of milk to which formalin has been added by the person taking the sample shall bear a notification on the label to the effect that it has been " artificially preserved. "

(5) For the purposes of this rule, milk includes skimmed and separated milk.

Penalty for breach of rules - Every manufacturer, dealer or vendor who (a) disobeys, fails to comply with or acts in contravention of the provisions made under Rule 4 herein, in respect of cleanliness of vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food intended for sale, or (b) neglects to affix labels to notify in the manner prescribed, the fact of the admixture of foreign ingredients in the case of adulterated articles of food or abstraction of any component part therefrom of any article of food, or (c) manufactures,

manufactures, deals in or sells milk, cream, butter, or ghee ~~or cheese~~ below the standard prescribed in Rule 6 above, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50/- and with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50/- for every subsequent offence.

the whole applied
[illegible] except in last
[illegible]

28/5/51

10 Copies 21

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section Secret
File No. 61-30
Serial No. 3

Diary No. of letter replied to 7959 No. G. 2463

~~To~~

Notification

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193*

Date of issue 22/9/31

Signed by Mysore Dewan Rad.

Under section 20 of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regn. IX of 1921, as amended by Regn. IV of 1930, Govt are pleased to sanction the following rules for working of the Regulation in the cities of Bangalore & Mysore & the suspension of the published rules for the no. G. 401 / 49-21-31 dated

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

Gen 10 cm Jul ~~1937~~ 1928.
(Here collection notes)

By order

to Mr

S/Sandy Lapont

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By order

to Mr

S/Sandy Lapont.

Jan
19/31

NOTIFICATION

No. G. 911—*Sany.* 61-30-2, *dated 23rd—29th July* 1931.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921, as amended by Regulation, IV of 1930, the following draft rules for the working of the Regulation in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Field are published for general information. These rules will be in supersession of those published in Notification No. G. 401—Sany. 49-21-36, dated the 10th July 1928. They will be taken up for consideration after one month from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

~~Draft~~ Rules under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.

1. In these rules, "Regulation" means the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921.

"Section" means Section of the above Regulation.

Section 3.—

2. The Officer to whom the local executive officer may delegate his powers shall be of the rank of a Health Officer or shall hold the diploma of Public Health. No legal proceedings under the Regulation shall be instituted without the permission in writing of the President or the Commissioner as the case may be.

Section 20 (b).—

3. The area within which the local executive officer of a Municipal Council shall exercise powers shall be the Municipal limits of the place.

Section 20 (c).—

4. *Cleanliness of Vessels.*—All vessels, receptacles, or utensils used for manufacturing or preparing food or containing any food intended for sale shall be cleansed with clean boiling water before and after use and shall be kept in a constant state of cleanliness. In case of food likely to be acted upon by the metal of the vessels, receptacles or utensils in which the food is manufactured, prepared or contained for purposes of sale, precautions shall be taken to prevent such metallic contamination.

Section 20 (d).—

5. *How notice of admixture, addition or deficiency shall be given.*—If the vendor of any article intended for food knows that it is admixed with any foreign substance whatsoever or that any component part has been abstracted therefrom, he shall give due notice of such admixture or abstraction by means of distinct and clear labels in Kannada or in any other language likely to be read and understood by the people, affixed conspicuously on each package or receptacle containing the article. Unless the vendor of any food containing an admixture, addition or deficiency, knows of his own knowledge, that the purchaser is able to read and understand the label, he shall give the purchaser the information contained in the label by word of mouth at the time of purchase.

Section 20 (e)—

6. The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, butter and ghee are as follows:—

Milk—

Cow's milk.—(1) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than three per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) When a sample of cow's milk or any skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 8·5 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) When a sample of cow's milk whether sold as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Buffalo milk.—(4) Where a sample of buffalo milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 4·5 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

(5) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk, contains less than nine per cent of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(6) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk contains less than 0·53 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N. B.—The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (6) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk when it is analysed, is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk solids other than milk fat in the sample before decomposition will be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

Unspecified milk.—(7) Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the buffalo and by comparison with the minimum limits given for the cow's milk in the above, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

Maximum limit for dirt in milk.—(8) Where a sample of milk, separated or skimmed milk deposits on standing for a period of 24 hours or less, an amount of visible sediment exceeding five parts per 100,000 (both

milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of its containing as excessive amount of dirt.

Cream.—(9) Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Butter.—(10) Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 20 per cent it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Ghee.—(11) Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee exceeds one per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Section 20 (*f*).—

7. (1) No person shall add water or any dried or condensed milk or any fluid reconstituted therefrom or any skimmed milk or separated milk to milk intended for sale, and no person shall, by himself or by any servant or agent, sell or offer for sale or hawk about any milk to which any such addition has been made.

(2) No person shall abstract any ingredient from milk, without giving due notice of the same, in an unambiguous manner, of the fact of such abstraction therefrom, as prescribed in rules under Section 20 (*d*).

(3) No person either by himself or any servant or agent, shall sell or offer for sale or hawk about as milk, any liquid in the making of which dried milk or condensed milk has been used or to which water or other diluent or adulterant has been added or from which any ingredient has been abstracted, without due notice of the same to the purchaser as prescribed in rule under Section 20 (*d*).

Section 20 (*g*).—

8. Any receptacle containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk shall be labelled with an adhesive label which shall contain the information and be of the size, indicated below. The information shall be in black type, printed or written in the centre of the label, which shall

be of white colour. Nothing else shall be printed or written on the label, except the name of the article. The label shall be clearly visible to the purchaser and shall measure at least 2″ x 4″ where only Kannada is used or at least 4″ x 4″ where more than one language is employed.

Section 20 (*h*).—

9. (1) Any person taking a sample of milk for the purposes of this Regulation may add a preservative for the purpose of retaining the sample in a condition convenient for analytical purposes.

(2) The preservative used shall be the liquid commonly known as " formalin " which is a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyde in aqueous solution.

(3) The amount of preservative added shall be approximately in proportion of one drop of formalin for every 2 oz. of the sample of milk.

(4) Each sample of milk to which formalin has been added by the person taking the sample shall bear a notification on the label to the effect that it has been "artificially preserved".

(5) For the purposes of this rule, milk includes skimmed and separated milk.

10. *Penalty for breach of rules*.—Every manufacturer, dealer or vendor who (*a*) disobeys, fails to comply with or acts in contravention of the provisions made under Rule 4 herein, in respect of cleanliness of vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food intended for sale, or (*b*) neglects to affix labels to notify in the ~~matter~~ prescribed, the fact of the admixture of foreign ingredients in the case of adulterated articles of food or abstraction of any component part therefrom of any article of food, or (*c*) manufactures, deals in or sells milk, cream, butter or ghee below the standard prescribed in Rule 6 above, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every subsequent offence. manner

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 2463—*Sany.* 61-30-3, *dated* 22*nd September* 1931.

Under section 20 of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921, as amended by Regulation, IV of 1930, Government are pleased to sanction the following rules for the working of the Regulation in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Field in supersession of those published in Government Notification No. G. 401—Sany. 49-21-36, dated the 10th July 1928.

By Order,
H. V. RAMASWAMI,
General Secretary to Government.

Rules under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.

1. In these rules, "Regulation" means the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921.

"Section" means Section of the above Regulation.

Section 3.—

2. The Officer to whom the local executive officer may delegate his powers shall be of the rank of a Health Officer or shall hold the diploma of Public Health. No legal proceedings under the Regulation shall be instituted without the permission in writing of the President or the Commissioner as the case may be.

Section 20 (b).—

3. The area within which the local executive officer of a Municipal Council shall exercise powers shall be the Municipal limits of the place.

Section 20 (c).—

4. *Cleanliness of Vessels.*—All vessels, receptacles, or utensils used for manufacturing or preparing food or containing any food intended for sale shall be cleansed

with clean boiling water before and after use and shall be kept in a constant state of cleanliness. In case of food likely to be acted upon by the metal of the vessels, receptacles or utensils in which the food is manufactured, prepared or contained for purposes of sale, precautions shall be taken to prevent such metallic contamination.

Section 20 (d).—

5. *How notice of admixture, addition or deficiency shall be given.*—If the vendor of any article intended for food knows that it is admixed with any foreign substance whatsoever or that any component part has been abstracted therefrom, he shall give due notice of such admixture or abstraction by means of distinct and clear labels in Kannada or in any other language likely to be read and understood by the people, affixed conspicuously on each package or receptacle containing the article. Unless the vendor of any food containing an admixture, addition or deficiency, knows of his own knowledge, that the purchaser is able to read and understand the label, he shall give the purchaser the information contained in the label by word of mouth at the time of purchase.

Section 20 (e)—

6. The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, butter and ghee are as follows:—

Milk—

Cow's milk.—(1) Where a sample of cow's milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than three per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) When a sample of cow's milk or any skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 8·5 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) When a sample of cow's milk whether sold as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be

proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Buffalo milk.—(4) Where a sample of buffalo milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 4·5 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

(5) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk, contains less than nine per cent of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(6) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk contains less than 0·53 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N. B.—The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (6) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk when it is analysed, is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk solids other than milk fat in the sample before decomposition will be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

Unspecified milk.—(7) Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the buffalo and by comparison with the minimum limits given for the cow's milk in the above, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

Maximum limit for dirt in milk.—(8) Where a sample of milk, separated or skimmed milk deposits on standing for a period of 24 hours or less, an amount of visible sediment exceeding five parts per 100,000 (both milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of its containing as excessive amount of dirt.

Cream.—(9) Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Butter.—(10) Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 20 per cent it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Ghee.—(11) Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee exceeds one per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Section 20 (*f*).—

7. (1) No person shall add water or any dried or condensed milk or any fluid reconstituted therefrom or any skimmed milk or separated milk to milk intended for sale, and no person shall, by himself or by any servant or agent, sell or offer for sale or hawk about any milk to which any such addition has been made.

(2) No person shall abstract any ingredient from milk, without giving due notice of the same, in an unambiguous manner, of the fact of such abstraction therefrom, as prescribed in rules under section 20 (*d*).

(3) No person either by himself or any servant or agent, shall sell or offer for sale or hawk about as milk, any liquid in the making of which dried milk or condensed milk has been used or to which water or other diluent or adulterant has been added or from which any ingredient has been abstracted, without due notice of the same to the purchaser as prescribed in rule under section 20 (*d*).

Section 20 (*g*).—

8. Any receptacle containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk shall be labelled with an adhesive label which shall contain the information and be of the size, indicated below. The information shall be in black type, printed or written in the centre of the label, which shall be of white colour. Nothing else shall be printed or written on the label, except the name of the article. The label shall be clearly visible to the purchaser and shall measure at least 2″ x 4″ where only Kannada is used or at least 4″ x 4″ where more than one language is employed.

Section 20 (*h*).—

9. (1) Any person taking a sample of milk for the purposes of this Regulation may add a preservative for the purpose of retaining the sample in a condition convenient for analytical purposes.

(2) The preservative used shall be the liquid commonly known as "formalin" which is a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyde in aqueous solution.

(3) The amount of preservative added shall be approximately in proportion of one drop of formalin for every 2 oz. of the sample of milk.

(4) Each sample of milk to which formalin has been added by the person taking the sample shall bear a notification on the label to the effect that it has been "artificially preserved".

(5) For the purposes of this rule, milk includes skimmed and separated milk.

10. *Penalty for breach of rules.*—Every manufacturer, dealer or vendor who (*a*) disobeys, fails to comply with or acts in contravention of the provisions made under Rule 4 herein, in respect of cleanliness of vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food intended for sale, or (*b*) neglects to affix labels to notify in the ~~matter~~ prescribed, the fact of the admixture of foreign ingredients in the case of adulterated articles of food or abstraction of any component part therefrom of any article of food, or (*c*) manufactures, deals in or sells milk, cream, butter or ghee below the standard prescribed in Rule 6 above, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every subsequent offence. manner